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THE OYEN NEWS

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VOL. 2 No. 27 OYEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th. 1915. PAGE ONE

Preserving Fruit

Car of Assorted
Case Fruit to Arrive Sept. 1st.

Plums, Peaches, Crabapples,
Tomatoes, Pears, etc.

At Rock Bottom Prices.

This Fruit will come direct to Oyen in a refrigerator car and will be the best buying this season.

Book your order and we will reserve what you require.

SCOTT & CO.
General Merchants,

Prepare Now To
Harvest the bumper Crop

Prospects never were better. Get your requirements now, so that when everything is ready you have everything on hand to start to work with.

I give you a list which may come in useful to you when you start to come to town.

Harvester Oil, Hard Oil, Axle Grease
Oilers and Oil Cans
Forks and Fork Handles
Horse Muzzles for protection against Nose Flies. Copper Rivets
Rivets for Canvas Slats and section Rivets
Machine and Carriage Bolts
Binder Whips
Whipple-trees and Double Trees
Whipple-tree Hooks and Clevices
Hay Rack Fixtures
Wrenches and Pliers
Horse Brushes and Curry Combs
Rope

We carry a good stock of all lines. Every line is guaranteed. Give us a CALL for YOUR requirements.

W. C. Hoskins,
Always for the best Hardware.

Concert in Aid of Red Cross Society

Local Items

On Monday, Aug. 30th., at 2 p. m., the Quarterly Official Board will meet at the room of the pastor, Rev. Geo. A. Steele.

The Ladies Aid will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. J. Naismith Sr., on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 2nd., at half past two. Every woman who can attend will find a welcome.

Mr. W. V. Miller of Milden, Sask., has been a visitor in town for the past week.

Church of England service will be conducted at 10.30 a.m. next Sunday, as usual. Rev. F. Pike, Vicar.

Dr. T. R. Whaley of Aisask. was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

To our customers and neighbours who intend building, we are giving a complete book of plans for houses and barns. If you are contemplating building this fall, this book will be of great service to you as the buildings are so arranged to meet your pocket book. Call in our office about September 1st, and get your book.

Yours very truly,
EMPIRE LUMBER CO., LTD.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the service on Sunday evening, August 29th., in the Methodist Church.

Mr. Wm. Affleck of Fairacres was in town last Tuesday.

Mr. R. Cates of Fairacres, commenced harvesting last Monday.

The Women's Institute will meet on Saturday, September 11th., at 2.30 p.m., in the Methodist Church. The members are requested to bring their favourite recipes for pickles and storing vegetables. A paper will be read on the "Preservation of Fruit". All ladies are given a welcome.

In setting up the prize winners in the Horse section of the fair an error in Sec. 4 class D. was made in last week's issue. S. H. Foster won the first prize in this class and not the third as stated.

Mr. D. J. McCutcheon, Alberta Manager of Heintzman & Co., Ltd., was in town on Tuesday.

Men are working on the telephone line just west of town. It is expected that the line will be into Oyen on Saturday.

Mr. A. G. Flewelling, editor and publisher of the Pilot Mound Sentinel, (Man.) paid a call to this office this morning. Mr. Flewelling has been here during the past two weeks visiting his sister.

Coun. John Taylor brought in a fine cob of fodder corn for our inspection this morning. The cob measures ten inches in length and has sixteen rows on it. Mr. Taylor informs us that many of the stalks stand over seven feet high.

On Friday evening last, a concert of exceptional merit, given in aid of the Red Cross Society, attracted a large audience to the Methodist church.

A delay was caused in starting the programme owing to the fact that the piano used for the occasion was not brought to the platform till twenty minutes after the advertised time to commence the concert.

Soon after the arrival of the piano a start was made. Every item on the programme was well rendered and encores were demanded from all artists, who generously responded.

It was announced on the programme that Major W. W. Naysmith would occupy the chair, but he found it impossible to be present.

The Rev. G. H. Steele, who acted in his stead, filled the position most admirably and showed an unsuspected humor.

While the hall was fairly well filled, the audience was not as large as anticipated. The fact that harvesting operations had commenced accounted for the lack of country people. The net proceeds amounted to $37.50 and a cheque for this amount has been forwarded to headquarters at Calgary.

The following artists took part:—

Miss M. Munro	Soprano
Mrs. C. Fleming	Soprano and Pianist
Mrs. F. Bohannon	Elocutionist
Mrs. R. E. Kelly	Pianist
Mr. C. Fleming	Tenor
Mr. D. C. Burkholder	Violinist
The Sibbald Quartette	
Rev. G. A. Steele	Chairman

A District Poultry Association

The time seems ripe for the formation of a branch of the Poultry Association, to be affiliated with the Oyen Agricultural Society. The birds shown at Oyen Agricultural Fair, while few in number had quality, and should make the nucleus of a first class poultry district.

The benefits of an organization such as this should appeal to all interested in poultry farming on either a small or large scale. Lecturers who have made a careful study of the various classes of birds could be obtained to instruct the members in feeding and killing of poultry, and discuss the merits of the various breeds.

Who will take the lead and organize a Poultry Association for this district?

Mr. Fred. J. Whitlock's kindness in driving to Acadia Valley for some of the artists who took part in the concert last Friday, and driving them back, was much appreciated by his guests and those responsible for the concert.

Mr. G. M. Calenhead, of Calgary, arrived in town last Thursday and commenced his duties as bookkeeper at W. C. Hoskins Hardware establishment.

"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price $605

Ford Runabout
Price $555.00

F. O. B. Oyen.

The above prices f.o.b. Oyen effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise carefully equipped. Cars on display and sale at Oyen.

P. H. Peterson,
Dealer, Oyen.

Just Arrived
A New Shipment of
Slater Shoes
The only Canadian Made Shoe sold on the "fixed price" principle.
Look for "The Sign of the Slate" its stamped on every Shoe.
Sole Agent—
THOS. LEES,
The Harness Boot and Shoe Store.
Registrar of Birth, Marriages and Deaths.

Massey-Harris
Now is the time to order your
Bain Wagon, Grain Tank, Verrity Plows
Cream Separator, Goold Sharpley Muir Wind Mills and Gasoline Engines
Stuart B. Lawrence
Oyen Alta.

Car Load of Preserving Fruit
To Arrive in Oyen on Sept. 1st.

This Will Consist of
Peaches, Plums, Pears, Crab Apples,
Green and Ripe Tomatoes.

We are advised that these will be the Best Fruit and the Price will be the Lowest.

Our Stock of Sugar, Sealers, Vinegar and Spices are complete.

S. A. Miller & Co., Oyen, Alta.

Sold by all good shoe dealers
Worn by every member of a family

Disinfectants For Stables

Thorough Use of Disinfectants is Cheap Insurance Against Disease

Proper disinfection of barns, water troughs and fences at least once a year is good farm practice. Many outbreaks of disease common to farm animals can be prevented in this way. The best disinfectants are very inexpensive and consequently should be used liberally. The animal husbandry department of Manitoba agricultural college suggests the following materials as being cheap and effective:

Crude carbolic acid and creolin are both excellent disinfectants and each costs in the neighborhood of $1 per gallon. One gallon of either in 99 gallons of water is the right strength for use for stable walls, floors, mangers, and feed boxes, and may be applied with a mop or a broom. Many farmers whitewash the interior of their barns once a year, and this is a practice to be highly recommended. Whitewash, however, is not a disinfectant and should have a pint of crude carbolic acid added to each three gallons of whitewash.

All dirt and straw should be removed from the corners before the disinfectant is applied, as it is in these places that disease germs gather. One dollar's worth of creolin or crude carbolic will be sufficient to disinfect a large barn and is cheap insurance against disease.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The Canadian Exhibit At San Francisco

Dominion as a Specialist in the Art of Devising Exhibits

Canada has become a specialist in the art of devising exhibits at the great fairs of the world.

Since the Centennial Exposition of 1876, we have been represented at all international expositions—the Columbian, Chicago; the Pan-American, Buffalo; the Japanese, Osaki; the Paris Exposition; the Louisiana Purchase, St. Louis; the Liege Exposition; the Milan Exposition; the Dublin Exposition; the Colonial Exhibition, London; the Alaska-Yukon, Seattle; the Brussels Exposition; the Festival of Empire, London; and the Ghent Exposition, Belgium.

This year, at San Francisco, according to all accounts, Canada has surpassed previous records. In opening the building, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, stated that the object of the exhibit was "To illustrate the character of our natural resources, to portray their development, and to reflect the activities of eight million people."

Canada has a special exposition staff, which constitutes a permanent branch of the department of agriculture. Experts, under the supervision of Commissioner-General William Hutchinson, collect and prepare the various exhibits, which are gathered from all parts of the country and become the property of the government. Our success at international expositions has come much to proclaim the advantages and resources of Canada, and is a most valuable part of our immigration.

The Canadian Pavilion at San Francisco covers an area of 70,000 square feet, and required 2,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction. The main floor is divided into three halls, 225 feet long and 20, 30 and 40 feet wide, respectively. The walls and ceiling are decorated with red felt, upon which are worked designs in haven grass and grains. A wide frieze, also with relief work of grasses, leaves and leaves, depicting Canadian scenes extends throughout the building.

War's Many Lessons

War teaches many lessons. When hostilities opened, the people of this country were at the lowest ebb—war may be described as a "luxury boom." The standard of living of all classes was rising more rapidly than the earning capacity, extravagant living was on the increase, and only in the early days of August we found ourselves involved in the maelstrom of war, and we are only just beginning to understand all that is demanded of us in disciplined effort. One after another the new and urgent problems are being tackled and solved. As we are mobilizing and training the best of our virile manhood for military service and are organizing our industries for the production of munitions, so we must concentrate all our available wealth in the hands of the government, in order that it may pay its way.—London Daily Telegraph.

Life Insurance Agents Wanted

Good contracts for Active, Reliable Persons.

J. W. W. Stewart,
Managing Director
The Monarch Life Assurance Co.,
Head Office, Winnipeg

Victory Imperative

The Empire Needs More Men of Lancashires' Mould

"This is for us, in truth, war to the death against the power of darkness, with whom any peace except on our own terms would be more terrible than any war." These were Rudyard Kipling's words in his remarkable speech in the interests of recruiting at Southport, Lancashire.

He said in part:

"The German has spent quite as much energy in the last forty-five years preparing for war as we have in convincing ourselves that wars should not be prepared for. He has started this war with a magnificent equipment which took him time and heavy taxation to get together. That equipment we have had to face for the last ten months. We have had to face more. The Germans went into this war with a mind which had been carefully trained out of the idea of every moral sense of obligation—private, public or international. He does not recognize the existence of any laws, least of all those he has subscribed to himself, in making war against combatants or non-combatants, men, women and children. He has done from his own point of view very well indeed. All mankind bears witness today that there is no limit to his cruelty, no abomination that the mind of man can conceive which the German has not proceeded to do and is perpetrating, and will not perpetrate if he is allowed to go on. These horrors and abominations are not inspired by him on the spur of the moment. They were arranged beforehand, their outlines are laid down in the German War Book. They are part of the system in which Germany has been scientifically trained. It is the essence of that system to make such a hell of the countries where her armies set foot that any terms she may offer will seem like heaven to the people whose bodies she has defiled and whose minds she has broken of set purpose and intention. The object of these facts it is folly for any fit man to waste one minute in talking about what he would like the system of recruiting were changed, or to wait on, as some men are waiting, in the hope of compulsion being introduced. We shall not be saved by argument. We shall most certainly not be saved by hanging on to our private jobs and businesses. Our own strength and our own will-alone can save us if chance fall the alterative for us is robbery, rape of the women, starvation, as a prelude to slavery.

"This is for us, in truth, war to the death against the power of darkness, with whom any peace except on our own terms would be more terrible than any war. Words cannot express its justice to the devotion and bravery of our men who have come to close quarters against that power. They have dealt, almost as a matter of routine, in battle any one of which, if we had it to fight, would have been the marvel and the glory of a generation. They have endured as never before troops have been called upon to endure the most damning devices of the most fiendish and unclean malice of the enemy. They have proved themselves through all the centuries where her armies set foot countries knew, the great cities know, and the little villages where they have not the name of the German people know what their neighbors and kin have done. They are the men of our land today which has not its new reverence and pride in our armies' achievements, but the full measure of right to this pride than Lancashire. But it is for us, in truth, war to the need—is for more men of this mould. In the days that seem so little and so far off now—they are the days of peace in words—there used to be a saying which ran, 'What Lancashire thinks today, England will think tomorrow.' Let us change that saying for three years, or the duration of the war, to 'What Lancashire does today, England will do tomorrow.'"

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children—frequently cause death. Use Miller's Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Weatherwise Birds and Fish

The seagull makes a splendid living barometer. If a covey of gulls fly seaward early in the morning about and fishermen know that the day will be fine and the wind fair, but if the birds keep inland, though there be no haze hanging out toward the sea to foretell storm and tempest, the weather folk know that the elements will be unfavorable. Old weatherwise fish are doubtful as to the most reliable. During a fierce gale or a storm at sea the married fish will keep close to or is near if he can see a dolphin or a number of that fish sporting on the high sea waves.

War Profits

It should be regarded as shameful to be one penny the richer through this great tragedy. War profits, indeed, are blood money, which no man of good intent would care to touch. We do not, therefore, believe that there is the smallest justification on the part of any considerable number of employers to profit unduly through the workers. Just as the worker receives his wages, so the capitalist is entitled to his profits, and no more return on his capital.—London Daily Express.

Mr. Andrew Lang once collected malapropisms. One of these is as follows:

Visitor—I am very sorry for the death of your poor aunt. A very aged woman she must have been.

The Bereaved Niece—Yes, ma'am. In two or three years she would have been a centurion.

Another: Rural Parishioner (about to marry for the second time) to Congratulatory Friend—Well, I'm marrying mostly for the sake of the twins. If it was only myself, I could e'en gang on being a celebrity.

Hard Luck

Binks—That cap pitched three years at Yale.

Winks—What's he doing now?

Binks—President of a bank. His arm went lack on him.

Her Idea of It

He—I am joining the Seventy-fifth Infantry.

She—My brother Jack is in the Seventy-sixth. So glad you two boys will be near each other.

Organizing Research

Government Patronage Will Direct Inventive Minds Into Neglected Fields

In spite of the many difficulties besetting Britain's effort to organize the inventive capacity of the nation in the cause of the war an important improvement has already been announced for use in submarine navigation. It is claimed this invention will make it possible to locate every vessel within a twenty-mile radius. Inventors cannot be discovered by any process of competitive examination, neither can the inventive strength be increased by any process of conscription. The inventor is of the pioneer class and he must find the path of progress through many wasteful and discouraging failures. The painful struggles of the successful inventor and of the successful pioneer in other fields have so often appealed to the charitable that efforts to institutionalize research and discovery are freely promoted. The early struggles of success are instructive, but not more so than the much more gigantic struggles of futility. Unfortunately there is no means of discerning the future success among a multitude of certain failures, so far as there is but little cause of avoiding or improving upon the slow, cruel test of time.

Much that is now accepted in the world also in mechanical and industrial thought has passed through the fire of general attack and condemnation, a fire that has burned the dross in the pure metal. In the useful arts, too, many ultimately successful innovators have struggled through long periods of privation and ridicule. Britain's aptitude to organize and to finally supervise inventions has the advantage of being confined to engines and munitions of war. The work of inventors will be subjected at once to the opinion of experts well qualified for separating the promising from the futile. Mechanical and chemical impossibilities can be eliminated without delay or waste of effort. Even within this limited field the problem of research and invention and who is fallen victim of the many forms of disappointment is not free from difficulties. But every war office inventor has the stimulus of an assured market. Inventors generally prefer fields in which their success will depend on public appreciation and approval. Inventions required only by government do not attract inventive thought. The certainty of governmental appreciation and patronage will direct inventive minds into formerly neglected field.—Toronto Globe.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones baby-like Baby's Own Tablets, or illness may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints and if your baby is ailing they will cure and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets are always to be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

British Heroes

The Brave Six Hundred Who Died in Silence

Writing home to his daughter from the French front, a sergeant of the French Expeditionary Force describes in a letter, reproduced by the Matin, the gallant way in which H.M.S. Majestic her doom.

"It was about 6.35 a.m., he says, when the battleship was struck. As soon as she was torpedoed by the treacherous submarine she heeled over an alarming fashion till she had a list of about 45 degrees to port. Everybody on deck felt of what was a tremendous dip and whatever was not attached was thrown into the sea. But the ship was still afloat, and there was not a single instant of hesitation or fear that many of those who, recognising the imminence of the danger, had undressed waiting the order to depart with calm.

"They had not long to wait, for four minutes after the explosion the Majestic had capsized her inclined position and turned completely over and went down, the forward keel alone emerging.

"It was a terrible moment, but it was a sublime one when all the brave men, facing death mute and strong, were thrown into the sea, covered and caught in the upturned hull, and ensnared them like an immense cast-net in the gigantic eddies of their annihilated battleship.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Germany Over All Europe

It is simply stated that the following is a German staff order issued to troops on Izzura, Central Poland: "Send Himself is on our side and fights for us in our conflict against the whole world. We, by will of the Almighty, have had put into our hands a new and mighty weapon whose gas gas shrivels with we have defeated our enemies. The power and domination of Germany over all Europe are our only aims in this war, and we must allow nothing to stop us in gaining a final and not assurable victory. Ere two months have passed our foes will be beaten into the dust."

CITY WEEDS

Consider now the vacant lot.
The home of vagrant seeds.
We see in due time on the spot
A lavish crop of weeds.
A bad crop, be it understood,
These weeds should be cut down.
They don't improve a neighborhood
Or elevate the town.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What's worrying you?"

"Father says he's going to cut my allowance down to a point where people won't say that I have more money than brains."

"Well, you'll starve to death if he does that."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain; eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's today.

Patriotic Acre Fund

Farmers of Saskatchewan Will Contribute to the Relief Fund

The farmers of Saskatchewan through the Provincial Grain Growers' association have in hand a big scheme for patriotic relief work. It was originated by Mr. T. H. Morgan, if the Thunder Valley local association, and adopted with unanimity and great enthusiasm by over a thousand delegates at the big convention held in Regina last February.

The appeal has gone to every farmer in Saskatchewan to pledge himself to give the gross proceeds of one or more acres of wheat or other grain to a fund to be called the "Patriotic Acre Fund." By so doing those who must stay at home will be doing their bit for the nation in this present great crisis.

Forms have been sent to all local centres of the association, which the farmer is required to sign, by which he promises to give the proceeds of his acre. Already 22,000 acres have been in the hands of association members and application for more are reaching the association daily.

Arrangements have been made with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., under which they will take all grain offered in connection with the scheme at full carload track price. Other elevator companies will, in all probability, do the same and the grain will be milled in the province at the lowest possible cost to the fund, the bran and shorts being retained in the province for sale to the members of the various locals. The flour will be put up in specially prepared sacks, bearing the emblem of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and they will no doubt be preserved in many a home across the sea as a memento of the occasion. The flour will be transported to the coast by the trainload, it is anticipated free of cost and on arrival in England it will be presented to the imperial government as a free gift to be devoted to the relief of those in need, whether their nationality be British or Belgian.

One of the largest ready-made clothing houses in London received not long ago from the country a letter, the substance of which was, "What do you want dress for a groom in the afternoon?"

The clerk who opened the letter naturally referred the inquiry to the livery department. The head of that department, after a moment's reply, something like this:

"Bottle green coat, fawn colored trousers, top hat, white silk hat with cockade. Our prices are as follows," etc.

A week elapsed and the big store received a plaintive little note:

"Please send the costume to get married; but can't you suggest something a little less elaborate?"—Tit-Bits.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, excellent for colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is beyond praise, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it has no equal. Internally taken it needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

The Toronto Globe makes very apt comment upon the pious utterances of manufactures' convention for larger patronage of Canadian industries by pointing out that when the convention was sitting in Toronto more newspaper space was carried by foreign goods. If the "made-in-Canada" movement is to be helped along, it is apparent that the manufacturers must get after business in the same way that their foreign competitors do. To the purchaser it is made from abroad, it is mainly because of the superior advertising which has created that the outsiders looking for Canadian business adopt. It is not enough for the manufacturer to put up a good article. There are problems of salesmanship as well as of production. The manufacturer must learn the value of person as did local merchants exposed to the competition from large stores. The local store that advertises well never has to complain about outsiders cutting into the proper field.—Edmonton Journal.

Shronk stopped his motor car at a Jasolate crossroads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer.

"Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydon?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment.

"By George, Shronk, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked.

"I guessed it," said the motorist.

"Then, by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, "guess your way to Croydon."

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here now; do you wish to speak to her through me?

Widower—Ask her where the dickens she put my summer underwear.

Truly there is a tide in the affairs of men, but there is no gulf stream within forty miles of one direction.—Lowell.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

The Girl Who Wins

ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE

Besides Winning With Livestock She Made a Net Profit of $107.40 From One-tenth of an Acre of Tomatoes

The latest picture of Mertle Hardin, of Benton County, Tennessee, shows her with the nucleus of a Jersey dairy herd which she has acquired solely as a reward for her achievements in girls' club work in her state.

Three years ago she won the pure-bred Jersey mother cow as a prize for the best exhibit of canned and fresh vegetables displayed at the Tennessee State Fair. She raised and canned all the vegetables herself. In addition she has made a net profit of $107.40 from one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes.

On her farm is a flock of pure-bred Indian Runner ducks, the first of which she won in an open competition in labeling canned products. Fireless cookers, cut-glass bowls, trips to Washington and to various state conventions and a bank account started with prize money are also included in the list of her trinkets.

When Miss Hardin—she is only sixteen years old—went to Washington last winter as an all-star club member from her state, she carried along some choice canned products grown and canned by herself. She presented some of these to the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and some to Secretary Houston. The president's letter of acknowledgment of the present is among Mertle's most cherished possessions.

Benton County, in which Miss Hardin lives, is one of the most progressive of Tennessee's boys' and girls' club centres. Miss Hardin has set a pace for the boys and girls as well as for the grown folks of that county. She promises to be one of the real leaders in club and home economics work which the department of agriculture is carrying on co-operatively with her state.—The Country Gentleman.

Russian Sister Saved Flag

Conveyed Sacred Relic of Regiment to Hands of the Emperor

From Petrograd comes this stirring picture of a woman who saved the flag of a Russian regiment.

"Hail a dozen Sisters of Mercy arrived at the railroad after a three weeks' journey from captivity in Germany. They were taken prisoners with all their wounded in a field hospital during the earlier fighting in Asia Proper. Among the wounded was a soldier of a certain foot regiment who along with the Sisters was sent back from the front to the neighborhood of Berlin. The Germans made Russian wounded early convalescents, sending them as prisoners of war to a fortress.

"One of the convalescents, before being taken away, contrived to speak secretly with one of the Sisters, and confided to her that he had with him —so well concealed that the Germans had not found it—the standard of his regiment, which he had torn from its staff at a critical moment and hidden on his person. He added that if ever she had an opportunity, to convey the sacred relic of his regiment into the hands of the emperor, or, falling that, to de-troy it.

"The Sister, with others, when her own wounded recovered, offered to assist in the German hospitals, but the German colleagues demurred, and after much correspondence among various German authorities, it was decided that these Sisters might return to Russia. The one who saved the standard of the regiment delivered it to the emperor's own hands the famous battle relic."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Italy Bitter Against Germans

The bitterness which prevailed against Germany in Italy at the time of last September is graphically told in a letter which the Prince Tagliatori printed in the issue of June 16.

A German business man stopping at Milan, on connection with some business bout. In Italy, inserted an advertisement to this effect. This man was well known and respected in Milan, where he had been doing business for ten years. He was annoyed to be served the following reply in Italian from a commercial concern in Milan:

"Only a German could have the audacity and impudence to think that as a spy of the German General Staff he could find accomplices in Italy. You infamous brigands, destroyers of churches and cancers of the world! May the curse of our God annihilate your despicable country!"

Just a Sidelight

The manner in which the manufacture of arms all over the country has been quickened by the European war is reflected in the demand for varnish for the machines turned out. A big varnish company had been selling one manufacturer of aeroplanes about $10 worth of its product a year. For the last six months the aeroplane man's purchases have averaged $1,200 a month, and $1,200 worth of varnish will go a long way to finishing up aeroplanes.—Wall Street Journal.

Husband—I really think you might have had that ball dress made a little bit higher in the neck—to say nothing of the back.

Wife—I'll have it changed if you wish, but this stuff costs ten dollars a yard.

Husband—H'm—well, never mind.

There are many farmers who do not keep enough cows to supply milk enough for the table and to support the pigs from which the pork and bacon are to be made. There may be good reasons why dairy cows should not be kept for profit, but it is hard to find a reason for not keeping enough to supply the family table with milk and butter.

Elevator Boy—I told de boss today I wanted a raise.

His Chum—What did he say?

Elevator Boy—He told me to get in an' pull de lever.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big enough to stay on. Wash with soap and water. All shapes or direct. State style and size. Ask your dealer and you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Farming in Far East

Garden of Eden to Become a Great Grain Growing Land

Sir John Jackson, who is the head of the firm which civil engineers which completed the Hindia barrage across the Euphrates about three months ago, recently addressed the Royal Institute on "Engineering Problems of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley." Mentioning the Bagdad railway, Sir John said one of the most important features dealt with would be the removal of the great sand bar at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab which obstructs the navigation of vessels even of moderate size.

The Hindia barrage, the creation by the Germans of the Ottoman-Bagdad railway to link the Anatolian railway at Konia with Bagdad and the Persian gulf, he said:

"Once the Germans and the Germans are out of control of Turkey this railway should be completed across the Syrian mountains on to Bagdad and thence to Basra at any rate, if not further on to Koweit. With the railway completed on a direct line of only some 850 miles in length there would be through Damascus to Beyrut, huge trade would be opened for the whole of this Mesopotamian valley and through Basra to the Persian Gulf and the East. As regards the proposed irrigation works held by the Turks, there is no doubt that any money expended on them would be amply repaid, as in the case of the great works of the Nile valley and the great valley of India, and that the Mesopotamia district should become one of the largest and best grain lands of the world."

Persistent Asthma.—A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease, is its persistence with which everything is applied to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. Such relief can now be taken than that of keeping at hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the lungs of all passages.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in Adler v. Deweese, 114 Illinois, 486, held that the following was not a challenge to fight a duel, but seemed rather to invite one:

"Sir, it appears that a wife is your favorite of selling lane for the less the case you can can sider that it will suts me you are Coward and darsent walk up and down the line of the same chanse of sharpening mi wife you can set your day and I will be on hands.

"Sir, you are upike a man chase your man an I will chuse mine this is my hand he settled lan nut a coward."—Chicago Tribune.

With the progress of popular liberties across the channel, France and England have drawn more closely together, until they now stand side by side as the champions of democracy. We are so confident that we shall triumph as were our fathers a century ago. We and our allies, French, Russian and Italian, will fight on as stubbornly as they. And when the moment comes we shall sweep Prussian "militarism" off the face of the earth in the words rang out from the ridge, "Up Guards, and at them."—London Times.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blacking Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; endorsed by Western stockmen because they protect, where other vaccines fail. Single (10-dose pkge. Blacking Pills $1.00; 50-dose pkge. Blacking Pills $4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

PROGRAM OF CENTENARY PEACE CELEBRATION HAS BEEN MODIFIED

WONDERFUL UNANIMITY OF TWO GREAT NATIONS

Forthcoming Celebration in Connection with the Hundred Years of Peace will be Somewhat Curtailed Owing to the War, But when War is Over a Large Festival will be Held

Owing to the war the program of the forthcoming celebrations in connection with the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States has been somewhat modified. This decision was shortly reached after consultation between the leading men responsible for the preparations. In the midst of a terrible conflict it did not appear seemly that public rejoicings should be encouraged. As part of being programme, accordingly, has been postponed till a more convenient season. When the war is over and peace once more reigns throughout Europe the festivities will be held on a scale that will not only voice Canadian sentiment toward the great republic to the south, but also give full vent to the feeling of relief that the most terrible war in the world's history has been brought to a close.

The Canadian Peace Centenary Association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society" —has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the spirit prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the treaty of Ghent took place on February 17, 1815, and on the centenary gate great numbers of messages were exchanged between the president of the Canadian peace Centenary association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between boards of trade, and even between individual firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle today.

These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring republic convey hearty good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and good-will are to take place in the autumn of 1915, after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle.

In the meantime the most important part of the program is being carried through. The Canadian people, in spite of the German government organizes one of those effici nt combinations known as a trust, to sell pianos in Peru, then the mercenants of this country must do the same.

It is a great lesson that the American government is suddenly to become paternalistic or develop a new state socialism. If the intolerigent individual accepts the new co-operative policy and the banker will work with the farmer not for immediate but ultimate gains, public opinion will never stop to condemn him. Co-operation place of individualism does not run counter to any economic principles or theories, but merely puts them on trial again. Can an individualistic democracy adapt itself intelligently to the methods that will bring the greatest prosperity to the country?

The farmer-banker method of working out the problem is in harmony with the best traditions of democratic Americanism.—Chicago Tribune.

More Men Needed

Lord Kitchener's Grave Statement in Regard to Recruiting

Lord Kitchener's Guildhall speech in aid of recruiting is the most serious utterance on this subject—and the cognant subject of the gravity of the present military situation—which has yet been heard.

He not only repeats his prediction of ten months ago, that the war will last another year—he has not only states with greater insistence his call for men, and still more men, but he adds that "our position today is at least as serious as it was then."

To these stinging, astounding sentences from the iron Kitchener: "Britain cannot be content to send for men to fill the ranks of our armies, and it is to emphasize this point and to urge it with all the power at my command that I have come here.

"When I took up the office I hold, I did it as a soldier; and not as a politician, and I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would be long and arduous but long. In one of my earliest statements, made after the outbreak of the war, I said that it should require 'more men and still more, until the enemy is crushed.' I have had no statement today to make of even greater insistence.

"All the reasons which led me to think, in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one, hold good today to a greater degree. In addition we are in an immeasurably better situation than we were ten months ago, but our position today is at least as serious as it was then."

What does Canada propose to do about it?—Montreal Star.

Farmers and Manufacturers

Effort to Bring Abou. More Friendly Relations

One of the most important events of the present year was the sympathetic understanding which was reached between farmers and manufacturers, in discussing this, Canadian Farm, a weekly agricultural journal published in Toronto, says:

"The farmer is not inherently antagonistic to the manufacturing interests. While the basic industry in Canada is agriculture, the one is largely the complement of the other. The farmer is dependent upon the manufacturer for a large share of the equipment required for successfully carrying on his farming operations. On the other hand, the business of the manufacturer would make little progress without a prosperous farming community and increased production from the farms.

"The relations between the farmer and the manufacturer, instead of being antagonistic, should be of the most friendly character. To bring about more friendly relations and greater co-operative effort there must be give and take on both sides."—Industrial Canada.

Live Stock and Grain Production

Head of Live Stock Commission Firm Tells of Big Future of Industry

Charles Robinson, member of the firm of Clay Robinson and Co., of Chicago, the largest live stock commission firm in the world, when in Regina recently, expressed the opinion that there was a big future for the live stock industry in these western provinces. Shortage of feed, the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease down south, and the present war conditions, Mr. Robinson states, are the causes of the present high prices, and he is of the opinion that these high prices will continue for some time to come. In the United States, said Mr. Robinson, it was the man who united live stock with his grain production who was the most happily situated financially.

Years No Test of Age says Physician

Dr. Friedman Declares Elderly Men Are Valuable as Checks on Youthful Radicalism

That a man's mental or physical age cannot always be measured by the exact number of years he has lived and that, unless distinctly or prematurely senile, elderly men "can act as libraries of knowledge and experience, as councillors and advisors—if they have had the experience," declares Dr. Henry M. Friedman, acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health service, in an article in an article in the New York Medical Journal.

"The period when a man is strongest in reason, cool judgment, mature counsel and broad discretion," writes Dr. Friedman, "The term senate is derived from the Latin sence—the old men; the Roman senators had their exalted positions for their age and the consequent qualities. Yet one may be in the prime age of discretion as before it.

"The conservative tendencies of this period may be valuable as checks to the exuberant radicalism of youth.

"The limit of age—of human life," writes Dr. Friedman, can be gauged only in a general way. He directs at a man who died in Berlin in the year 1635 at the age of 112 and mentions an account of a person living 370 years.

"The limit of life," he continues, "has been placed at six or seven times the time for maturity. The maturity because of death is generally some well marked disease. The mortality among Peru, then the mercenants of this country must do the same.

"It is a great lesson that the American government is suddenly to become paternalistic or develop a new state socialism. If the intoligent individual accepts the new co-operative policy and the banker will work with the farmer not for immediate but ultimate gains, public opinion will never stop to condemn him. Co-operation place of individualism does not run counter to any economic principles or theories, but merely puts them on trial again. Can an individualistic democracy adapt itself intelligently to the methods that will bring the greatest prosperity to the country?

"The farmer-banker method of working out the problem is in harmony with the best traditions of democratic Americanism.—Chicago Tribune.

WHY GREAT BRITAIN OCCUPIES THE FOREMOST POSITION IN THE WAR

ON DIFFERENT FOOTING THAN OTHER NATIONS

The Influence Which Drew Russia and France into the Conflict Were Irresistible, but Britain was not Immediately Involved —Fighting to give Every Nation a Right to Exist

It is a fact as unenliable as it is remarkable, that although but remotely connected with the immediate cause of Austria precipitated the war, Great Britain occupies today the position of greatest prominence in the struggle. The territory in which the campaign is raging is not British territory and the number of men that Great Britain actually has engaged is much smaller than that of either Russia or France, yet, somehow the conviction has forced itself upon the public mind that Great Britain really has more at stake in this great conflict than either of her allies, and that she must bear the brunt of the tremendous responsibilities of the war rests upon the British people. This thought is expressed in almost every letter we write with acquiescence from all sides "in the final analysis the task of defeating Germany is not Russia's task, nor France's task, nor Italy's task, but the task of the British people."

In casting about for possible reasons why the original order of promiscuous and unspecific allied nations in this struggle, should have been thus arranged, there are several considerations which present themselves.

There is no doubt that German selfconfidence received a heavy jolt, when Great Britain refused point blank, to countenance for a moment the violation of Belgian neutrality upon the part of Germany. The Kaiser and his associates suddenly discovered that the two nations were as wide apart as the poles, in their conception of the sacredness of national obligations. That treaty which the Prussians had schooled themselves to consider but a scrap of paper to be repudiated at will they found in the estimate of Great Britain to be something of a solemn obligation whose inviolability must be preserved as inseparably bound up with the safety and honor. That Great Britain should go to the length of declaring war in defense of the principle involved in signing a treaty to protect and to preserve Belgian neutrality, upset the whole calculations which Germany had made, based on an elaborate estimate of the moral and national character of Great Britain arraying herself with the allies against Germany. This was indeed the first Russian check set against Great Britain, but does not provide a sufficient explanation for the manner in which the British people have been singled out for special hate of not only the Germans but of Germany's enemies. Great Britain should stop up to the most prominent position as Germany's chief opponent.

The effective part played by the British army and the British navy during the first six weeks of the war, was undoubtedly very galling to the German people. The manner in which the British fleet, opportunely mobilized for review, appeared almost magically across the North Sea and took up its position at the two points of egress for the German fleet, by means of which that fleet upon which the Germans had stayed such fond hopes and the menace of the British navy is practically unbroken silence, through twelve months of campaigning, and Germany navy is helpless as a bunch of toy ships on a mill pond must certainly have been a source of bitter disappointment for the Kaiser to swallow—and he appears to have been a rather good hater to judge by the manner in which childhood. Similarly, the expeditionary force which Great Britain was able to throw over into the north of France at the beginning of the war, out of all proportions to the numbers, immensely helped to stiffen the resistance with which the German advance was encountered and played a most prominent part in keeping the Germans on the line of the Marne, when the retreat General von Kluck from the very environs of the French capital. Throughout the campaign in France, the front, the ever growing British force, gathered from all parts of the British Empire, has played the key to the position of the allies. The Kaiser has recognized this fact, that a decisive defeat of the British would turn the scales in his favor, for he has launched the very flower of the whole Prussian army against the British lines to compass that end—but in vain. Like a very Nemesis on his track, British courage, British perseverance and British fighting qualities will pursue the quarry to the end, the British forces will be in at the death and British standards of war will impress upon the Prussian autocracy, in terms that cannot be mistaken, that when Germany slights her bond to a scrap of paper, she pledges the national honor, upon which one pledge alone is the turning aside, whatever the cost. The effectiveness of the assistance which Great Britain has given to her allies, has done much to make the Germans particularly vindictive in their attitude toward the British.

The principles, in defence of which Great Britain entered the war place her actually in a different footing than any other nation involved. The influence which drew Russia and France into the conflict were irresistible from the standpoint of national interests, but Great Britain was not immediately involved in those matters. Had Germany observed Belgian neutrality in accordance with her pledged word, the attitude of Great Britain would have been materially changed. In entering the war to redeem her pledged word to protect Belgian neutrality, Great Britain has made a principle which itself is invincible and a principle which underlies the right of every nation to live and to breathe freely without molestation from any other nation. The principle

THE OYEN NEWS

OYEN, ALBERTA.

A paper published every Thursday, in the interests of Oyen and the surrounding districts.

Subscription in Canada $1.00 a year. United States and Foreign, $1.50 a year.

Legal Notices, are published at the rate of twelve cents a line for the first insertion and eight cents a line for each subsequent insertion, measured nine lines to the inch, including heading.

Classified Ads, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale etc. are published at the rate of eight cents a line for the first insertion and four cents a line for each subsequent insertion, with a minimum charge of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively.

Local notices, not coming under the head of classified ads., will be charged for at the rate of two cents a word.

Display advertising rates given on application.

Accounts are rendered monthly and are due when rendered.

Changes for Display advertising must be in this office by Tuesday noon for publication in the following Thursday's issue.

Chas. L. Dunford, Editor.

Thursday, August 26th. 1915

The Frailty of Women.

Here are a few things we noted the other day in a Chicago paper:

Margaret Condon is head telephone operator at the Western Electric Plant. On the afternoon of the 24th. of July (the Eastland disaster) she went back to help handle the telephone inquiries for the missing. She went on duty at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and stayed at the switchboard until eleven o'clock Sunday night—thirty four hours. She said she didn't want to trust the board to any one else.

Helen Repa, a nurse in the Western Electric plant hospital got through the police lines, pulled a couple of people out of the water, and helped resuscitate several more. Then she jumped on an ambulance and rode down to the Iroquois hospital. From there she ordered 500 blankets from Marshall Field and company on her own responsibility, helped to wrap them around theinjuredas they were brought in, did a lot of bandaging, and tied a few arteries.

Then she went back to the Eastland, opened a temporary morgue in a nearby warehouse, collected the clothing as it was cut from the bodies, tagged the bodies and the clothing for identification, and drove away the undertakers. Then she went home in a street car.

Another girl went back to help Miss Condon at the switchboard, and got word there that her sister's body had just been identified. She worked three hours longer, because the other girls hadn't come yet, and she didn't want to leave Miss Condon alone.

A Town Piano

The concert held last Friday in aid of the Red Cross Society served to emphasize the necessity of a town piano.

At the present time, as in the past, the promoters of concerts, dances or entertainments requiring a piano, have to depend on the good nature of individual owners of instruments. No one can blame a person for objecting to loan their piano. It is a costly instrument. No matter how much care is exercised in its moving a certain amount of harm is done, and the difficulty experienced in securing an instrument for the Red Cross Concert, makes it imperative that a town piano should be purchased at an early date.

It is certain that no committee will handle any concert entertainment or dance till such an instrument is secured.

At the time scheduled for the last concert, it looked as if the audience would have to be turned away owing to lack of an instrument, and it was only by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock who loaned their piano, that this calamity was averted.

The proposition of purchasing a town piano will be brought before the Village Council at their next meeting, and it is hoped that the Village Fathers will give same their earnest and favorable consideration.

Judges Report on Poultry Exhibits At Oyen Fair

No turkeys were entered tho' there are hundreds in our immediate districts.

GEESE (6 in class)

1st. prize a pair of Toulouse geese a little under size but with grooming could have been shown to better advantage.

2nd. prize not quite as good bred as first pair but better groomed and shown in a bigger coop thereby showing to better advantage.

DUCKS

Only one pair.

MINORCAS (6 in class)

A good showing. 1st. prize cock, a good big bird well set up, fully up to standard weight, points deducted for red in face comb defects, condition, a little purple in body. Hen a good bird but lost points in comb and condition.

2nd. prize pen. Cock good shape points deducted for comb and size and purple in body. Hen in good shape, good long back, the best under color and good beetle green surface, lose points in size and condition. Had there been prizes for females this one would have been first.

BUFF ROCKS (6 in class)

1st. prize pen. Cock a good big bird fully up to weight well set up carlobes rather rough, points deducted for scaley legs uneven surface color, and light under color. Hen a good big bird in fair condition, free from mealiness, points deducted for light under color and rough face on lobes (best bird in this class).

2nd. prize pen. Cock a fair bird, good clean limbs well set up, but lost points on eye too light color and washy, a little mealiness and undersize. Hen fair size and in good condition, points deducted for comb light surface and under color, and a little black in tail.

BARRED ROCKS (4 in class)

1st. prize pen. Cock a good looking bird with fair blueish appearance, rings showing very plainly in even circles around body, grooming was shown here to the best advantage, points deducted for comb, black on beak and under weight. Hen a fair bird, but too dark for her mate, bars not straight on feathers.

A pair of young barred rocks were shown but there was no class for them, these were entered for Special prize.

SPECIAL PRIZE BEST BIRD IN SHOW

1st. Barred Rock cock; 2nd. Black Minoca cock. Barred Rock was lucky to be placed first, but he won through being allowed 2 points advantage over any other breed. A rule which the American Poultry Association have conferred on this breed. Here we see a higher scoring bird losing to an inferior one but each bird was best in each of their respective classes.

Respectfully Submitted,
Felix Healy,
(Judge)

Your Subscription?

During the past months we have been carrying a number of over-due subscriptions. This has been done contrary to our usual policy of taking only cash in advance subscriptions and stopping same on expiry, owing to the hard year.

With fine crops now being harvested, the financial situation is becoming easier and we look forward to closing all over-due subscriptions on our books at an early date.

If you are not a subscriber, become one.

The Oyen News

FARMERS

Threshing Outfit For Sale

20 horse power Fairbanks Morse portable gasoline Engine.

28 inch Cylinder J. J. Case steel Separator. Feeder, straw blower, and high bagger.

In first class repair and ready for business.

Capacity about 1,200 bus. wheat and 2,500 bus. oats per day.

Price $650

November Payment

Apply to—

E. C. Hallman,

Acadia Valley, Alta.

Sec. 27-25-3, w of 4th.

LABOR DAY

CANADIAN NORTHERN

September 6th. 1915

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

For the Round Trip

Between all Stations on the Canadian Northern Railway in Canada

Tickets on Sale September 3rd to September 6th.

Return limit September 8th, 1915

Full particulars will be furnished by any Canadian Northern Agent or by

R. CREELMAN,
General Passenger Agent
Winnipeg.

Try a Classified Ad.

If you have lost anything and want to find it!

If you have found something and want to find the owner!

If you have something for sale or want to buy something!

Try a Classified Ad.

DIRECTORY

Rural Municipality of Golden Center No. 272.

MEMBERS

Rob't Gardiner Reeve	Seal, Alta.
C. C. Wilson, Deputy Reeve,	Sedalia, Alta.
W. C. Tait	Cereal, Alta.
H. G. Logan	Fairacres, Alta.
R. O. Morrow,	Seal, Alta.
J. R. McConnell	New Brigden, Alta.

Date of meeting 1st. Wednesday in each month, 11.00 a. m. Place of meeting, L. C. Michaels (13-30-5).

Ralph Greene, Sec.-Treas., Cereal, Alta.

Rural Municipality of Cereal No. 242.

MEMBERS

J. C. Cottrell, Reeve	Cereal.
T. Dell, Deputy Reeve	Helmsdale.
Ed. Ickes,	Sunnydale.
John L. Tupper,	Oyen.
W. H. Addington,	Clemens,
John M. Taylor,	Oyen.

Next meeting on Aug. 6th. at Cereal, at 10 a.m.

J. Howard Alexander, Sec'y.-Treas. Oyen, Alta.

OYEN METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday Aug. 22th

Preaching Service	7.30 p. m.
Sunday School	2.30 p. m.
Benton School	3.30 p. m.
Prays	11 a.m.

Rev. Geo. A. Steele Pastor.

Sacred Heart Church.

High Mass will be sung at the Sacred Heart Church on the first Sunday of every month, at 10.30 a.m.

REV. W. R. DARGAN.

Church of England

Church of England service on Sunday morning next at 10.30 a.m. in Methodist schoolroom.

Preacher- Rev F. Pike.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. McClean
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Money To Loan
Oyen, Alberta Canada

H. C. Swartzlander M. D.
PHYSICIAN
McArthur Block OYEN, ALTA.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL OYEN.
Maternity Cases a Specialty.
Resident Nurse. Prices Reasonable.
Best of Medical Attention
H. C. Swartzlander, M.D.

AGENTS WANTED
to represent
"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"
IN
OYEN
and surrounding district.

A splendid opportunity for the right man to do big business.

Our list for season 1915-16 embraces best list of hardy varieties recommended by the Western Experimental Stations.

We offer exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries,
Toronto, Ontario.

R. M. of Bertawan

Minutes of Regular Meeting

Council meeting held at Sibbald, on Saturday, the 31st., of July at 10 a.m.

Present—Reeve Lougheed, Councillors Denton, Baker, Hoover, McGowan and Richardson.

Minutes of meeting of June 26th. were read and approved of on motion of Coun. Hoover.

A communication was from J. Bruce, claiming ownership of estray mare sold R. W. Richardson. The amount realized $41.40 will be held meantime, as another claim for expenses has still to be disposed of.

Moved by Coun. Hoover.—That Weed Inspectors be allowed an additional five days to enable them to complete their work. The rate of wages for the extra five days to be five dollars per day. Weed Inspectors to give their services until the end of the season. Car.

Moved by Coun. Denton that Surveyor be again communicated with and urged to complete survey work in this Municipality this fall. Car.

The Surveyor will be asked to furnish Blue Prints for the following road diversions:—

1 On Sec. 2 and 3, Twp. 28 range 2. 2. On sec. 34 and 35 twp. 27 range 2. 3. South east of 3, and north east of 34, 27, 2. 4. Sec. 10 and 11, 27, 2. 5. North half of 11, 28, 4 between sections 11 and 14 and 10 and 15. 6. North side of sec. 11, 14, 28, 3. 7. Between 19 and 30, 27, 3. 8. Between 22 and 27, 27, 3. 9. Between 29 and 30, 28, 3. 10. Between 33 and 34, 28, 3. 11. Between 27 and 28, 28, 3. 12. South west ¼ 10-29-2. 13. Range line between 2 and 3. 13-29-3, and 18-29-2. 14. N. E. 24-29-4, between 27, 28, 29, 1.

Moved by Coun. Denton that road on 19-30-3, be diverted so that it will run south of the east slough, and north of the west slough at above location.

Moved by Coun. Denton that special notice be printed and issued with tax notice to notify taxpayers that proceeding under the Tax Enforcement Act, will be taken against all persons who have arrears of taxes unpaid on October 15th. Car.

A communication was read from the Hail Insurance Board urging the collection of Hail Tax arrears. The Sec'y was instructed to impress upon all ratepayers the urgent necessity of paying up their taxes this fall.

The following accounts were paid on motion of Coun. McGowan.—

Beaver Lumber Co.	$41.60
Harry Ball	7.35
Western Municipal News	7.60
W. C. Hoskins	2.25
J. A. McGregor	5.85
Sec'y-Treas.	50.00
Postages	4.00

The following allowances due to Coun's were paid on motion of Coun. Richardson:—

John McGowan	$30.00
W. Hoover	30.00
W. Baker	30.00

Moved by Baker that the following accounts submitted by Weed Inspectors for part of their season's salary be allowed.

Lougheed	$25.00
Young	25.00
Culver	25.00

The following payments to School Districts were made on motion of Coun. Richardson:—

Carlyle S. D.	$ 80.00
West Side	115.00
University	250.00
Wavy Plains	200.00

Moved by Coun. Hoover that Allan Dedels be paid $35 for the privelege given the Municipality of making a road allowance through the north west ¼ of 10-29-3, said payment to be the full indemnity for the use of

(continued on page eight)

The Ford Pesha

The Ford is my auto, I shall not want (another); It maketh me lie down under it in green pastures and other places: It leadeth me into much trouble and draweth upon my purse which hath become sadly depleted on its account. I go into the path of death for its sake. Yea, though I understand my Ford perfectly, I fear much evil. The radius rod or an axle might break. It has a blowout in the presence of mine enimies and I annoint the tire with a patch. On the prairie, miles from any habitation it will stall: gentle persuasion will avail me naught and I resort to cuss words. The radiator boileth over and the sparkplugs refuse to spark. Surely this thing will not follow me all the days of my life, or I shall dwell in the house of poverty forever.

"Moral—Equip your Ford with self starter and one of the new cucko clocks. When your machine reaches a speed of twenty mil s an hour the bird will come out and sing: "Nearer My God To Thee".

The Triple Alliance

"What is a triple alliance, Tommy?

"It's when pa and ma and the school teacher agree that I ought to have a lickin'."

One shave for the price of two. Tough luck! Charge it up to Bishop old chap.

BOTH BAD

"I have a fishing boat and a chauffeur that are both in the same class."

"How do you mean?"

"I am always bailing them out."

FILMS

FILMS

FILMS

If you have any films to be developed leave same at the office of The Oyen News.

First Class Developing and Printing Work

Paid at The Elevators

Wheat, No. 1 Northern		.85
	No. 2 "	.82
	No. 3 "	.78
Flax		1.10

Your Lumber Requirements

Is receiving our entire attention. We were past your place the other day, and noticed a lot of machinery which would last twice as long if you had a shed over it. Figure in a machine shed as soon as you can get around to it. It will pay you. We can help you plan and estimate, and it will be a pleasure to us to have you call and use our experience.

FOR GRANARIES

We have a lot of the best quality material we can buy on the road which will be here in time.

If you are going to ship your grain. Call and see us. We bill to Wm. J. Bettingen & Co., who will look after your interests.

The Whitlock Lumber Co., Ltd.

Implements
Waggons and Buggies
Cream Separators
B. H. Dial
Licensed Auctioneer
OPEN FOR SALES

Your King
And Country
Need you!

Now is the time for all good Men to come to the aid of their Country.

The Cultivation Of Winter Rye

Is Being Grown With Success in the Three Prairie Provinces

There many successful crops of winter rye in the three prairie provinces this year, and the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan has shown commendable enterprise in getting out a very excellent little bulletin on this crop—possibly stimulated thereto by the fact that the minister of agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, has demonstrated its value on his farm at Abernethy.

First, let it be said that no one is recommending winter rye as a substitute for crops now being grown, but rather as an additional crop which the farmer may have to his bow, or a separate basket into which he may profitably put a few eggs.

One of the great claims for winter rye is that it is an excellent cleaning crop. Frank Wiencke, of the Indianhead district, just north of Winnipeg, has a splendid illustration of these qualities in this direction. He purchased a piece of land that was foul, as only Red River land of long and careless cultivation can be. It was especially bad with sow thistle. This land he summerfallowed carefully, and early in September, 1911, seeded it to rye. This spring he summerfallowed it for a time, and now has a fine crop which was in bloom on July 5th, and at the present time is just about ready for the binders. It looks good for about 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, and best of all there is hardly a sow thistle to be seen. As a matter of fact Mr. Wiencke seeded rather late. Early cleaning purposes seem it can be seeded in July or very early in August. This gives it a good growth which can be used for fall pasturing and is particularly valuable where there are milch cows, as it comes in handy for the time when the grasses are dry, and being succulent helps to keep up the flow of milk. Care should be taken, however, not to allow it to be pastured too closely, as this would endanger its winter killing. This rye can then be pastured again for several weeks in the spring, and will yet give a crop of good weather, furnish a crop which will be ready for cutting well before the end of July.

In Saskatchewan it is especially recommended as a preventative of soil drifting, and in some places in Alberta they are taking off a crop of winter rye, plowing the land and re-seeding to winter wheat.

Mixed with other grain, crushed rye makes excellent hog feed, and a chicken and some of his neighbors are getting very good results by using half rye and half oats and barley.

A very fair quality of seed is obtainable from the above mentioned houses, and anyone who thinks of putting in some rye this year should see about it at once. If the rye is sown the bit of summerfallow which you are anxious to clean up it would be well worth making the most possible of winter rye, and every man if he is attempting winter rye for the first time, should write to the department of agriculture at Regina and secure a copy of the bulletin above referred to.

Don't forget that it is one of the earliest pastures in the spring, and being long before the prairie grass is at all green or succulent. Early in April of the present year, Senator Talbot's sheep were grazing on the farm of the Hon. Duncan Marshall at Olds, Alberta, when the surrounding prairie was dry and brown.

There has probably never been a year in the history of the west, when there were so many acres sown to rye for grain to be seen. This is especially true of the crop in central and southwestern Saskatchewan, and also in Alberta all the provinces. Many reasons are given for this. The season, of course, has been an abnormally one—there have been blow outs, cut worms, frosts and June hail, but there are few districts where none of these exceptional conditions have obtained. In inquiring about a field on the Weyburn and Lethbridge branch, just a little west of Cadillac, which was strikingly even for any year and most remarkable in a season when all the surrounding fields were showing grain at the most from five inches to two feet high, the writer was informed that the owner of the field had planted his seed three inches deep, and attributed the even germination to the fact that it had all been put down to the sub-surface moisture. The result, not only in evenness of stand, but in early and well developed head, suggests that this is an item to keep in mind for future use.

A number of experienced farmers are laying the uneven stand in their fields to the use of single disc drill, claiming that they can be depended to cover the newly dropped seed with dry surface soil in this way delaying germination. The seed is then seeded three inches deep seeded with a double disc drill. This would be an other point for careful consideration in future seeding. Quite a number of farmers have avowed their intention of never again using a single disc.

Alberta has some tremendous crops of alfalfa this year. Dr. Duncan Marsh Medicine Hat reports four tons to the acre on a first cutting, and the crop so heavy that he could not use horse rakes and had to go the entire work with pitch forks. In a week's time hay is worth $20 per ton at the present time, this is a pretty profitable crop. This man irrigates by means of a land and a home made irrigation system from a nearby creek. Of course there are magnificent stands of alfalfa in all the irrigation belts of southern Alberta, but many of them this year have not been irrigated, there having been plenty of rain—in fact, many of the crops of non-irrigable land, are quite as heavy and luxuriant this year as those of the irrigation belt. There are also some excellent stands of timothy and alfalfa which certainly produce good results in a season like the present, but probably would not be so good in a dry year as the alfalfa alone. The only trouble about alfalfa in this year in Alberta has been the fact that first cuttings were delayed on account of rain, and there was some difficulty in curing the crop. However, the second growth in many places is now from eight to ten inches high, and fields that have only been cut a week, are showing a very good growth.

Another method of raising timothy hay, which finds considerable favor in southern Alberta, is that of discing the prairie sod and seeding it to timothy. The claim for this method is that there is a greater certainty of a crop in a dry season. It does not, however, as a method, meet with entire approval of the experts on experimental farms.

In passing, it may be remarked that Alberta has an immense crop of hay of all kinds this year, both native and cultivated, and the unseasonably good weather to put it up, will have an enormous amount for export over and above local requirements.

While on the subject of Alberta, it is timely to say something of the outlook for fruit on the Dominion experimental farm at Lethbridge. The crab apple trees are laden with fruit this spring, but this has occurred before, but this year they have the best showing of standard apples the farm has ever seen, and a very good showing of hardy plums. It is very interesting to note that while the trees blossomed profusely on all sides, the fruit is almost entirely on the east side of the trees, or the side away from the prevailing winds at blossom time. The wind is something which is one of the big factors always to be reckoned with and therefore shelter must be had at first essential to the production of both fruit and vegetables. On the 10th of July, when this letter is to be in type, there was a strong northwest wind blowing, and while the sun was bright, it was cold enough in the wind to make a heavy coat acceptable, inside the shelter belts of the Experimental Farm, however, where the native grasses are dry, and being succulent helps to keep up the flow of milk. Care should be taken, however, not to allow it to be pastured too closely, as this would endanger its winter killing. This rye can then be pastured again for several weeks in the spring, and will yet give a crop of good weather, furnish a crop which will be ready for cutting well before the end of July.

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CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Practice Economy

Extravagance Is Treason, Says Public Opinion

A great call comes to this country today to simplify its way of life, so that it may pay its bills, says Public Opinion.

"Every preacher, teacher, editor, recruiting speaker must so impress upon the public the plain fact that everyone indulging in any form of expenditure which is not necessary for the health and efficiency of himself and his family is helping to 'crab' the successful conduct of the war," says the Nation.

The new chancellor of the exchequer told the house of commons that "personal extravagance must be avoided during the war.

"If we are to maintain our great financial position and to emerge from the war victorious on the field of battle, as we must with our financial position unimpaired, we must make great sacrifices now.

"If we spend £1,000 in buying a fine new motor car, we are diverting energy which might be devoted to the manufacture of goods for export. There is no more energetic nation in the country to manufacture all the goods which we ordinarily require and the goods we require for export."

The total population of Great Britain stands in the normal way about £2,000,000 a year, and now the war is making it spend half as much again, namely £3,000,000 a year, or £3,000,000 a day.

Allow, then, can we find the three million pounds worth of commodities that the government much each day obtains as the New Nation.

The answer is that, except for certain quite limited resources, there is only one way, and that is for the whole nation to diminish its private consumption. We must in substance pay for the war by our personal abstinence from expenditure in order that our savings may be available, whether as loans or as taxes, to keep the army and navy going."

"We have, it is true, as our first resource our normal annual surplus of production over consumption, the annual savings which have put into new mills and machinery, railways, and homes and goods to the amount of two or three hundred millions—the treasury having wisely stopped all but the absolutely necessary new capital issues—we are already lending to the government in one or other way about half that amount.

"As our second resource we can, it is suggested, draw upon accumulations, realize part of our immense invested wealth, or at any rate borrow from our unrivalled national credit. Unfortunately, as we now have to learn, this, in a world war, is to a great extent an illusion. Investments are of no use in this emergency—except as they are not themselves food or shells or rifles—except as things to sell or pledge to other nations and a means of interest in the matter of tree planting. The Mennonites more than a century ago, on the special request of the czar of Russia, colonized the steppes along the Black Sea, on a promise of exemption from military duty, yearly planted for the government of Russia, thousands of trees as a windbreak. When the Russian government, in the early days of 1909 and 1910 strove to secure California's contract with these people, and to force them into military service, it was a bad thing for Russia and a very good thing for Western Canada, for they came in thousands to the prairies and their fields grew a thriving habit with them, and to them in due very much of the tree beauty which is now a feature of Manitoba landscapes.—Manitoba Free Press.

Bad Spellers

Lord Wolseley noted that spelling had been the weak point of many great commanders. He said that when Marlborough against the charge of illiteracy, brought by Lord Chesterfield (or one who said he was "immensely illiterate, wrote bad English and spelt it worse." Wolseley replied that a great many of Marlborough's distinguished contemporaries, such as Lord Chancellor Somers, spelled quite as badly and that Wellington and Napoleon also were among those who could never learn to do it properly.—London Telegraph.

Not Her Fault

"It is the duty of every man and woman to be married at the age of twenty-one," said the preacher.

"Well," said a woman of thirty, with some asperity, "you needn't tell me that. I'm not to blame."

After more than 6,000 years of production in the olde countries of Europe the yields of crops are large and remunerative, owing to intelligent methods of intensive culture.

He Explained It

Wife—John, I saw in the paper that a nautical mile is nearly a thousand more than a land mile. Why is that, I wonder?

Husband—Why—er—you know, my dear, that things swell in the water.

Making the Best of His Bent

Hepsy—That boy of ours seems mighty fond of tendin' to other folks' business.

Hiram—Guess we'll hev to make a lawyer of him. Then he'll git paid for doin' of it.

Shocking

She—Are your intentions towards the widow really serious?

He—They are! I intend, if possible, to get out of her clutches.

Her Father

Her Father—You've been calling on my daughter for some time, young man. Why don't you come down to business.

Suitor—Very well! How much are you going to leave her?

His Host

His Host—By the way, what do you think of the Mexican imbroglio?

Mr. Malaprop—To tell the truth, I like old-fashioned American fruits the best.—Judge.

Vision in the Eyes

Why It Does Not Appear Absolutely Dark When You Wink

When a person winks his eyes he momentarily covers the entire eyeballs and everything therefore should turn absolutely black and be in total darkness for the instant. As a matter of fact, he certainly is in total darkness, but he is unconscious of same. The reason he is unconscious is that the eye is incapable of removing a certain impression itself until an eighth of a second has elapsed. So the view seen just before the ball goes into eclipse continues to be seen for an eighth of a second. But as the eye is not covered by the lid as long as this new view arrives to supplement the old view before the old one has vanished. Thus the darkness is not noticed, although there is no doubt that it exists.

This same peculiarity of the eye enables moving pictures to have their seeing. It also is the reason why a lighted torch whirled rapidly around shows a path instead of a sequence of torches. Also why a rapidly rotating wheel does not appear to be spokes. If a snapshot be taken of such a wheel it does show the spokes, however, and proves that we have but a small number of the 'effects we viewed by lightning flash it shows them.—New York World.

Homemade Trousers

With a Word to the Woman Who Makes Her Own Gowns

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they used among wives as many disconnected things as most women do? And the worst of our habit is that we are inclined to point with pride to what is really one of the most vicious habits of our sex.

We have all seen the smiling satisfaction with which the comely young housewife complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." And we have all heard the same gratified gurgle responding to the announcement—joined in it, perhaps, and asked to borrow the pattern. Now, I'm not going to quarrel on reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself?

Suppose that a man should point with pride to a better mousetrap and say: "Lo! I made these trousers." I have not a mental picture of even the most accomplished of the men, be they or mail carriers, or clergymen, or school teachers, crowding around to say admiringly: "What a splendid way to spend your time out of business hours." And it looks just like a tailor made."

Which last is just as truly a lie when we tell it of our fellow women as it would be if men told it to me.—Mary Lee Harkness in Atlantic.

Joffre, the Trust of France

Joffre, a hearty, hale, most wholesome man, is in the prime of life, a corner of the sixties, imitates none of the traditional habits of great commanders. He does not dictate to you four telegrams and letters at once. He takes more than three hours a day for lunch. He does not dictate at trance. Quite the contrary. He is a hard sleeper, and he sleeps regularly eight meals and seven straight hours of sleep from nine at night until four in the morning. He is in bed at ten, and all the remaining seventeen hours of the twenty-four the entire French army is awake, and Joffre is not awake.

As the final result, not the remotest shadow of doubt for a moment crosses his mind. He is as certain of victory as he is that the sun rose. To every man in the French army he has imparted precisely this same confidence. And he is the only one, so he is in the entire nation. "General Joffre knows we are going to win. Therefore we are going to win." This is the beginning and the end of the French war creed—New York Sun.

Frontier Day at Banff

The C.P.R. has taken an interest in "Frontier day" at Banff, Alberta, on the 22nd of July. A big arena has already been built and a grand stand capable of accommodating 5,000 people, is about ready. The best riders and racers have been secured and a picturesque spectacle is promised the summer tourists, who will see a big cowboy parade, Indians attired in their war bonnets and the grand duke of Hades, as well as other German princes, also have lost heavily.

Kaiser's Personal Loss Twenty Million

A private letter from Berlin declares that the kaiser's personal loss owing to the war is about $20,000,000. It is mainly due to depreciation of stock in shipping and manufacturing concerns in which he is a large investor.

The kaiser is burning his money and Wurttemburg and the grand duke of Haden, as well as other German princes, also have lost heavily.

Pat and Mike were crossing the river on a ferryboat. They were watching intently a big dredging barge that was sending its mammoth scoops under the water and bringing them up full of mud. "Pat," says Mike, "wouldn't you like to be a-workin' over there on that mud-digger?" "Yis," says Pat, "but, begorra, Oi'd hate to be wan of the fellers under the water that's filli'n' up thim shovels."

Summer Care Of Poultry

Extra Care Taken at This Season Is Well Repaid

When we think of the brave effort that is made to keep everything spick and span and such careful attention given to the walks of the poultry in the winter time when eggs are high in price and every effort is made to get as many of them as possible, it is surprising that more attention is not given to the flock during the summer season when the hens are not trying to produce the winter eggs are getting their growing and when the hens are not capable or being heavy producers or just ordinary poorly produced stock that can only possibly give second-class results.

True, it is that natural conditions are more favorable by far given the birds with little effort during the summer when they are more or less at liberty, but there are conditions that arise almost more serious than those in the winter, when everything is frozen up and undesirable germ development entirely dormant for the time being, but a small amount of care is kept and they have unlimited freedom, they will look after themselves fully as well, but if numbers are to be handled they need closer attention to detail during the hot months than at any time of the year. At this season of the year, when many are inclined to ease up on their labors, on account of the discomfort of such work in the hot weather, is the time we should be giving the closest attention to the little things that will count for so much in keeping the birds in the best condition if we would wish to have the most results the following winter and provided for better producers for years to come. The subject of this article might be divided for convenience into three parts, namely, housing conditions, food, conditions and health. Under the conditions will have reference to both the breeding stock and the young stock. There is perhaps no more important requirements are to see that the houses become as well supplied with fresh air as at any time of the year. This can be accomplished by removing as many of the windows as much of the coops open as possible without creating drafts on the birds at night. Ventilation is complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." And we have all heard the same gratified gurgle responding to the announcement—joined in it, perhaps, and asked to borrow the pattern. Now, I'm not going to quarrel on reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself?

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Losses From Hog Cholera

The U.S. department of agriculture has estimated that during the past year the losses of hogs from cholera were still larger than in a normal year, but smaller than in the preceding year. Losses from this disease during the year ending March 31st, 1914, were estimated at 119 per thousand, and it is probable the losses of the following year were 100 per thousand or possibly less.

Put Soldiers on Land

The extensive location of Canadian soldiers on western lands after the war is being discussed. It is advocated at Ottawa. As yet, of course, nothing definite has been arranged, but the suggestion is that the British government may conclude an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby great numbers of returned soldiers may be aided to take up land, or other lands and become homesteaders. This is regarded as a practical way of assisting men to whom the empire is indebted and who themselves would not have the capital required.

Underground Water

Where the land is rolling and the soil of a porous nature, there is usually an abundance of underground water, and it is a comparatively easy matter to secure a supply by digging a well. Where the land is flat, however, the matter is not so simple, and it frequently happens that a well has to be sunk to a depth of several hundred feet before water is reached. Even then the supply is not always sufficient for the needs of the farm. In such cases it is necessary to have recourse to some other method of obtaining water. Windmills are frequently used for this purpose, but they are not always satisfactory, as they require a strong wind to make a heavy coat acceptable. Inside the shelter belts of the Experimental Farm, however, where the native grasses are dry, and being succulent helps to keep up the flow of milk. Care should be taken, however, not to allow it to be pastured too closely, as this would endanger its winter killing. This rye can then be pastured again for several weeks in the spring, and will yet give a crop of good weather, furnish a crop which will be ready for cutting well before the end of July.

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The New Warrior

Science and Organization in the Field of Battle

The modern battle is won not only by the greatest courage, the greatest prowess, the forges, and the factories of the country at war. Up against the old type of brave, courageous, and advantageous Englishman comes a new type of contention which was unknown to the old rules of gentlemanly warfare, plays out of bounds without the slightest scruple if the thing be one at a yard nearer his goal, and comes armed with a hideous panoply of scientific weapons to the undoing of every unprepared man, woman, or child, so long as such help to the attainment of success. Organization, throws his challenges to the old and chivalrous fighting code to any neighbors. It now falls to them to show that, while this new warfare is to be hated, they can make themselves the equal and the superior of their scientific enemy. It is to the credit of the British that this is done, we believe that the old fighting spirit will still prove itself the superior of the whole world, and that whatever science and organization are brought to bear against us cannot be done for them.—Westminster Gazette.

The practice inducted in by German soldiers at the front of sending home the empty shells of spent cartridges, to be made into fancies and other souvenirs, has been stopped in the Second Bavarian Army Corps. The commander of that corps has issue the following order:

"It has been brought to our attention that the soldiers at the front in France are utilizing empty shells of the cartridges for the making of souvenirs, bracelets and other articles of ornament. In doing this they are using the property of the imperial government and this practice is absolutely prohibited. Soldiers having empty cartridge shells will hereafter forward them to the nearest artiller; depot of the government."

There is no such pleasure gained from a dollar as that earned from $1 you have earned. Shed no tears over the fact that you seem to find no easy money.

"I see, Mrs. Nurich, that the British soldiers have invented a new use of re-spirators."

"Heavens! Ain't they gonna stop at anything short of murder?"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

W. N. U. 1005

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash or Time. Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

BUY MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

Bring Wounded to Canada

Convalescent Home to be Established in Every Province

The convalescent hospital commission, appointed recently to undertake the work of caring for Canadian wounded men on their return to the Dominion from France and Flanders, met for organization at Ottawa, under the chairmanship of Hon. Senator Lougheed, acting minister of militia.

The commission will make a selection of the homes and estates offered to the department for convalescent homes, of which there are about seventy, with a view to the establishing of a number in every province so that men who prefer may be sent to their home as possible while convalescing from their wounds.

It is proposed to bring as many of the more heavily wounded as can be transported safely to Canada for treatment, instead of having them all in France or England. The more serious cases will be treated at Quebec, where the new immigration hall, which accommodates 500 beds, will be requisitioned.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

The Scientist in War

The chemist and the physicist are the modern organizers of victory. They invent today the weapons of tomorrow. Since the outbreak of the war it has been evident that some British, French or German scientist might prove again that "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley." No strategy could hold back the Germans if some Prussian physicist should achieve Mr. Wells' dream of an atomic bomb which would destroy a city. Such discoveries are within the bounds of probability. The institution of the British Inventions Board will be worth more to the Allies than the capture of many hundred yards of trenches in Belgium.

Let us consider that "in the United States one in every seven is injured annually." With 14,000,000 casualties a year in peace for the United States, as compared with about 7,000,000 estimated for ten months of the war, why, asks the Springfield Republican, should we be horrified by the losses of Europe?

Bishop Potter stood in the rear of a large group of Bishops at the Pan-American Episcopal conference at Washington. Near him, looking on calmly, stood two newsboys. The prelate heard one of the newsboys say:

"Jimmie, dis meeting of all dese persons, what's it for?"

The other boy replied: "Oh, dey gits togedder wuns a year like dis to trade sermons."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BACKACHE BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PRESCRIPTION

A Sense of Humor

The Saving Sense of Humor That Helps us in Tak' g the Larger Views of Life

He was is lacking in a sense of humor, and consequently unable to make allowance for human foibles and weaknesses, on the ground that exact ness and rigidity should at all cost, be extorted from that which is naturally neither exact nor rigid, is apt himself to move but stiffly through life. He may devote his entire time and effort to the attempted reduction of the human to the mechanical, and yet be continually confronted with these shortcomings bobbing out in the most unexpected and bewildering way. Lacking in a sense of humor, he is lacking in love, without which there can be no real lasting success.

Thackeray in describing the admirable touches of tender humor to be found in Dickens' work, defines humor as a mixture of love and wit. In other words wit which is intellectual and often touched with acerbity, becom s humor when softened by love. And a sense of humor is just that kindly seeing which sees and enjoys the droll in human affairs, without losing in the least, as wit would do, and without condemning it utterly, as one who lacks has some right to do.

There is nothing like a sense of humor to help us in taking the larger view of life, because it helps to keep things in their proper perspective and never lets us get discouraged when it often restore the balance, where every thing else fails, and it affords the finest kind of healing to the hurts and wounds made by ridicule. For ridicule, presumably has its place among the weapons of controversy and indeed we must admit that some of the hypocrisies and inconsistencies of the world we are ill, in some degree, accessory, can hardly be swept away by any other method than that of ridicule. You cannot take seriously which has, in fact, no reaction to common sense, however much custom and usage have invested it with a halo. And yet many of the things that have been ridiculed and destroyed by ridicule most of us took seriously enough at one time or another.

What saves us from being utterly disheartened and discouraged when we have ourselves become objects of ridicule is our sense of humor. It helps us to see that on one is any the worse because our pride has suffered and it teaches us to tread more circumspectly and perhaps a little less egotistically in future.

Lincoln's sense of humor, like everything else to do with him, would have been cast in heroic mold. "I have had a great deal of ridicule since he wrote in a letter, "without much malice, and have received a great deal of kindness, not quite so much as the ridicule. I am used to it." It seems therefore, that a sense of humor provides that much-needed "breathing space" which the mechanism of all human effort cannot possibly provide for itself.

It will not, however, be found in any abundance in those narrow places where self-seeking, self-pity and vanity petition predominate, for it thrives best where quietness and good will towards all men prevail, and where the eye is on the outlook. There is nothing artificial about it.—Christian Science Monitor

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is full of worms—"Stuff" cause worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause much misery and sickness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so thoroughly effective in action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, and all danger from the presence of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

Decoy Periscopes

Such things exist as decoy periscopes—short lengths of pipe stuck upright on a float ar' looking exactly like the real periscope. The submarine sees them adrift on the sea, and sometimes scatters several of them.

When one is sighted it cannot stop to consider whether the little object dancing on the sea half a mile or so distant does not carry at most 220 pounds of high explosive's coming straight at you. Maybe you will see a torpedo maneuvering to get in such a way that carries conviction that it does. You know that one is due to arrive, and so you train all the guns on it.

Then the real submarine slinks up on the other side of the ship and with the swift rush of its torpedo another one tragedy is enacted.—London Tit-Bits.

Mr. O'Sullivan returned from the political meeting, which had waxed long and sultry. "There's eight nationalities represented in the Ward, ours," he said to his wife, as he began to count them off on his fingers. "There's Irish, French, Eyetalians, Poles, Germans, Rooshians, Greeks, and he continued, checking off for a moment, he started again: "There's Irish, Rooshians, Greeks, an'—ain't it queer I always remember Irish first? There's Irish, French—" "Maybe 'twas Americans, wasn't it?" interrupted Mrs. O'Sullivan. "Sure, an' that's th' very wan!" cried her husband, exultantly. "O, couldn't think of it."

Sobriety and Thrift

Just as the Bank of United Russia to prohibit vodka, and has thus enriched and strengthened the workers there by introducing a new sobriety, so the war-need which has brought about the 5s. five per cent. vouchers in Great Britain, may enrich and strengthen the British working class by the novel stimulus given to thrift. On social grounds as well as for the immediate purposes of national defence, it is much to be hoped that this policy will be pushed as the whole heartedly as possible by all concerned.—London Daily Chronicle.

Collier's Weekly once told of two Irishmen who were on bad terms with each other. The friends of Flaherty claimed that he had been insulted, and urged him to vindicate his honor. Flaherty said prudently:

"But look at the size of him. The man's a giant."

"Very well," responded his disgusted friend, "then all the people will say you are a coward."

"Well, I dunno," responded Flaherty, placidly. "At any rate, I'd rayther have thim sayin' that than the day after tomorrow exclaimin' 'How natural Flaherty looks!'"

Britain's Fleet Effective

Exploits of German Submarines Small in Comparison

The "man-on-the-street" in America is frequently heard inquiring the whereabouts of the British fleet and criticising it for not accomplishing more. Such criticism is based on a profound misunderstanding of the naval situation.

Just where the British fleet is now but members of the British admiralty and a few favored individuals outside can say, but it is doing its work well. The starvation of Germany has been proved practically impossible, but the starvation of Great Britain might almost have been accomplished by this time had England's fleet been crushed in September. But every day a stream of bread and beef is poured into England from across the seas, and nothing is heard of German warships of any kind except submarines.

The effectiveness of the submarine has, of course, been the greatest surprise of the war at sea thus far, but it is wrong to assume, as many people are assuming, that the submarine has made battleships obsolete. Far from it. Take all her dreadnoughts from Great Britain and give her five times fifty submarines for each of them and prepare to write finis to England's career as a great sea power.

The exploits of Germany's submarines have been so dramatic that they have overshadowed the strategic value of their services. In warships England has lost by submarines only a fifth as much in tonnage as Germany that she has built since the war began.

As to the destruction of enemy merchantmen, the Frankfurter Zeitung of June 29 published a list of 111 British vessels sunk by German undersea craft since the promulgation of the submarine war zone on Feb. 18.

Some of these were French and Russian, yet were they all British ships they constitute an amount in significant part of the grand total of the British mercantile marine. The Frankfurter Zeitung recognizes, admitting that the figures may "not seem especially great in comparison with the gigantic number of merchant ships flying the flag of the enemy."

Germany's submarine warfare is causing a good deal of annoyance, but they are not accomplishing much attrition. —The Outlook.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

The Heroines!

Two French women were bidding a good-bye to a soldier. One was his sister, the other his wife. They were both of a great deal of dignity and reserve, for after the man stepped on the tramcar bus his sister began to weep. "Don't cry," said the other impulsively. "He can still see you." There is something fine in the determination that the One Man in the World must have a continuing vision of a brave and smiling face. The sister continued and better might have followed course after the parting, but they missed the good-bye. A good many Canadian girls have shown in these days that grief a steady heroism. Dire necessity has faced them, but has not crushed their spirit. Trivial sentimentalities have been repulsed by a gallant faith that what ever may happen, duty must be done. And as for the future—shall not the judge of all the earth do right?"—Toronto News.

The verger of the little old country church was showing a party of visitors round. He pointed out the place where Cromwell's cannon-balls would have left their mark, "if they hadn't built then, and all the usual sights of the place. Then they ascended the belfry. There the verger drew a long breath, and the visitors crowded round expectantly. Evidently they were to see the sight of sights. "Now, this were bell," said the verger, proudly; "a remarkable this bell is. It is only rung on the occasion of a visit from the Lord Bishop, a fire, a flood, or any other such calamity."

ROYAL YEAST CAKE

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Under Sea Freight

Submarine Liners to Carry Contraband of War

In connection with reports that the U.S. navy department contemplated building a submarine vessel of cruiser type, the largest submarine ever undertaken by any government, it became known that plans had been discussed to the navy department by a prominent civilian engineer for a submarine freight ship intended to travel under the water at a reasonable rate, says a report from Washington. The aim of such a design was to provide for the shipment of contraband of war with the least possible danger of capture or destruction.

The navy department was informed that a syndicate planned to have a ship of this type built to try out the idea in the transportation of munitions of war from the United States to the British isles. It was said that if the idea proved feasible and the German submarine warfare was continued with any great success, many of these submarine freight ships would be constructed. The possibility of the adoption by congress of an embargo on the shipment of war supplies was discussed by the navy department, during the syndicate curing his visit to the navy department, but he was of the opinion that this question was still too remote to keep capital out of the enterprise.

Acreage Under Wheat in Russia

War's ravages apparently have not turned the European wheat fields to battlefields as extensively as generally was supposed, according to figures gathered by the U.S. department of agriculture. No figures are available from Germany or Russia, but in Germany the acreage probably has been increased and Russia's acreage probably is still the world's largest.

But in the countries of the northern hemisphere, where wheat ordinarily approximates 240,000,000 acres, eight countries show estimated plantings of 153,825,000 acres, against 142,-252,000 acres last year. The conclusion is that despite the apparent billion bushel crop in the United States in 1915 the world's acreage has been spurred into efforts to increase their own production.

He Escaped

He was standing at the counter of a gun store looking for a clerk whom an acquaintance came in. He was one of those unfortunate human nuisances who catch the victims by the button hole and talk and talk and say things over and over. Presently the clerk came up.

"Do you keep the Maxim silencer?" asked the man, in a loud tone.

"Yes, sir."

"Is it any good—will it stop the noise?"

"It will."

"Will you use one for a large bore?"

"We have them for all sizes."

"Will they work on a repeater?"

"They work on anything."

"Then put one on Bill here and charge it to me."

And in the moment of mystified silence that followed the rude man made his escape.

Double Your Milk Supply

Thirty per cent. of the dairy farmers are missing to make double the profit they now do. A few years ago this was the condition of affairs in Denmark was 3,600 pounds of milk, simply by following the advice of the Danish dairy students the production of milk has been brought up to 10,000 pounds. Canadian farmers have been willing to learn, willing to appreciate good advice when they got it and are making double the profit they once did. Farmers can do the same thing if they will follow the Danish good dairy scheme.

Next Step in National Policy

It is noted here that the reduction of "the present great discrepancy between the cost of living to the producer and paid by the consumer, should not be overlooked." As the Montreal Gazette has pointed out on several occasions, this is a serious matter, if it is not dealt with effectively it will result in a current "back-to-the-land" movement which now shows signs. Thousands have gone back to the land and raised agricultural products successfully, the growing of small fruits, and the like is a matter of marketing. If he does not, the land will lose him again, and that is a serious calamity. — Montreal Times, Toronto.

Nothing Doing

"These summer hotels ought to be easy picking," said the burglar, looking around to crack a safe.

"Don't talk shop to me," growled the hotel clerk. "I'm positively up here for a rest."

Change the Vibration

It Makes For Health

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, and adopted a fruit feast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once and for the reason that by this change of diet the vibration was changed to peace once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts auds in the right direction to digest and take up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly assimilated into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Recruits Wanted

Universities Company Offers Opportunity For Congenial Companionship

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the great war, who are willing to do as others, but from want of adequate military training, or for other reasons, are unable to obtain commissions. There are other men who would prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibility of the wastage of life which results from the bad leadership of an improperly trained officer.

Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks, merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and taste.

Now, there is an organization in Canada exactly suited to the requirements of such men, and its existence should be brought clearly to the notice of every young man in Canada.

The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise com pany after company, and to send them overseas to reinforce as units that splendid regiment, the Princess Patricias Canadian Light Infantry.

These companies are composed of the flower of the Universities of Canada, the friends of such men, and broadly speaking, from men of that type.

It must be clearly understood that they are not all university men, for in the ranks are clerks, lawyers and architects, engineers, ranchers and others, and it has been found that such men will get together and enjoy military life to the full. If the existence of such a force was known throughout the British Empire already in Canada, there would be no difficulty in recruiting a full company within a week.

The first university company, under the command of an excellent leader, Captain Dreger Barclay, has been for some time in England. An eminent military authority has declared this to be the finest company which ever sailed from Canada.

The second university company was composed of men of a splendid type, and was embarked recently at Montreal.

The third universities company (and note that the plural is deliberately used) is recruiting with fair rapidity and there is every hope that it will reach the high mark of success attained by the first two companies.

There is certainly no difficulty in obtaining officers, but it is harder to find picked men for Sergeant-Major, Company Quartermaster-Sergeants, and Section Leaders, on whom large interests the success of the company. Indeed, there is needed shortly a training school for non-commissioned officers.

The general principle is followed of giving commissions to well qualified men from the university or from the district which furnishes the recruits. In the west has certainly been a great recruiting ground for the universities companies, and the men have proved themselves good soldiers, well disciplined and efficient, with fine physique. It is understood that Lieutenant Governors will rival the west in furnishing recruits. Indeed, is the second company, which is now mobilizing, Canada came to join from Oklahoma, Arizona and Montana.

A recruit can be examined medically and attested in his own district, and transportation will be provided to Montreal.

Full information can be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 282 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, the headquarters of the successful companies.

The newspapers and publicity agents, by their voluntary aid freely given, have shown themselves to be fully alive to the importance of finding recruits, but we ask every reader to help the men to join the company they choose by word and the company to find the men required.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Pain in full I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

Freedom of the Seas

In the future of peace there is perfect freedom of the seas, and under it German commerce has thrived mightily. The Kaiser's cry o' the seas in time of peace for which Germany is continuing, but "freedom of the seas" in time of war.

In his letter to a member of the Hanseatic Court the German Kaiser defines "the peace Germany is now seeking as "a period for preparation." Preparation for what?

It can be only one thing—another war.

All there is, the only thing there is to all this German talk about "freedom of the seas" is the hope of using other governments, particularly the government of the United States, to create a situation favorable to Germany in the future war against human rights and civilization for which a peace that leaves Germany unchecked would be a period of preparation.—New York Herald.

The Swiss System

Switzerland has a striking force of 200,000 men, all trained citizens from 20 to 45 years of age. Yet this army costs less than the Canadian army, for the reason that it has a fighting force of about 40,000. In Switzerland every young man must train. The period is 65 days the first year, then 11 days a year for seven years, then 11 days every fourth year. After 40, the men are called out only in case of war. The man who is physically unfit for drill pays a special tax, which goes to pay the expense of those who are physically fit. When peace returns, Canada should adopt either the Swiss or the Australian system.—Canadian Courier.

Customer (annoyed)—I wish to return this paper cutter. It is not ivory, as represented.

Clerk—Not ivory, madam? I can't understand that, unless the elephant had false teeth.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Boys and the Playgrounds

Spirit of Fair Play Which is Learned Best on the Playground

I do not know of any better way to teach a boy to be honest and straight than to give him a chance to play with his comrades in the playground he knows without any suggestion of rebellion against instruction and precept and practice. He learns it because he does not want anybody else to cheat him, and is ready to do his part himself to play fair, and in the long run, because he is "down" on the boy that does not play fair, he will establish standards of conduct which we must maintain in the community at large and in our great cities. If there is one thing that we need more than another it is the constant emphasis among our citizens of that spirit of fair play, that willingness to give and take, that generosity to defeat and that lack we identify with true sport, and which is learned best of all in childhood upon the playground.—Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to derangements of the stomach. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal condition relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

Naval Constructor Stocker and his assistants at the New York Navy Yard are experimenting with concrete as a material for building the battleships of the superdreadnought type, and if the tests are satisfactory it is expected that the saving will be effected. The teakwood used at present has risen to a prohibitive price since the war broke out in Europe.

Concrete will be employed as a temporary building for the upper decks of the battleship New York, now in dry dock at the New York Navy Yard.

Tongue Charms

The tongues of animals have been and still are in the volume of the world favorite amulets. A tongue cut from a living fox is said to ward off diseases of all kinds. Any one person carrying one will surely die if he happens to meet a fox at any crossroads the charm will seldom fail. Tongues of the vulture plucked out with iron and used as a charm to cure a sore throat will bring him what he desires, and some East Indians believe that if they cut out the tongue of a bird the tongue of any wild animal they will they will not have good luck in hunting.—Lodge's Globe.

The Origin of "Diaper"

An article in the Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to our neglect of living languages in an "scheme of our education," even in the colleges. And what is more, it traces this indifference to the boy forward. The refusal of the English of Elizabeth's day to pronounce the name of the town of Dieppe, whose British troops have recently been fighting, gave us our word "diaper." No Englishman would say "Dee-ay-pee" (D'Yepp-ay Ypres) in the French style "dra despe," as he had England's play of "dyeper" cloth, then just "dyeper," and then diaper.—Indianapolis News.

School of Medicine for Women Doctors

A statement signed by Premier Asquith, Lord Lansdowne and Arthur Balfour, calls attention of the public to the work in London of the school of medicine for women, and the increasing its plant in an effort to cope with the war demand for more nurses for the women doctors. The school is a pet charity of the Duchess of Connaught, and the royal commission for assisting the school.

Germany Has Her Limit

Formidable as Germany may be in organization and resources, she cannot continue to pour out her strength indefinitely without suffering the inevitable consequences. That she is capable of making grim resistance to the conditions we are seeking to impose on her is not to be doubted, but neither can we doubt that she is suffering heavily from the wear and waste of war, and that there is a limit even to her endeavor, a limit which will be reached before the allies have reached their limit. If only we have the courage and the perseverance to endure the struggle requires.—Westminster Gazette.

Many a patent leather shoe hides an aching corn.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you have any of these symptoms: Kidney Disease, Bladder Disease, Rheumatism, Backache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. 2 Pkgs. for $5.00. Sold by druggists, or direct. Sent C.O.D. if desired. Don't delay. Write to-day. Book and Consultation FREE. Address: THE FRENCH REMEDY CO., 1 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont. Dept. 1.

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R.M. of Acadia No.241

Minutes of Regular Meeting

The regular meeting of the R. M. of Acadia No. 241 was held in the hall on Monday the 2nd. day of August.

All members present but Coun. Best.

Weed Inspector Barber drew the attention of the Council the bad condition with regard to noxious weeds of W½ Sec. 25-26 1 and further that owing to harvest coming on he is unable to hire men to destroy these weeds at the usual wage particularly since they have to wait a month for their money.

The Council advised Mr. Barber to have the weeds destroyed as economically as possible and the Secretary and Reeve were given authority to issue wage cheques as soon as the job is completed.

The following were paid:—

Dept. Municipal Affairs Educational Taxes	$28.49
R. M. Acadia, com. on above	.73
A. Barber, salary	49.45
Acadia Valley Supply Co.	15.50
J. Pilips, destroying weeds to be charged against the Krause estate	5.00
A. Bentley, destroying weeds to be charged against S½ 19-26-2	2.50
Pat Price, destroying weeds to be charged against S.W. 12-26-3.	5.00
News Pub. Co. stationery	15.60
Emroli & Franks, do	7.00
R. Galusha, wolf bounty	2.00
B. Sullivan 3 wolves "	3.00
D. Graham, salary	60.00

The estimate in Glevannah School District was reduced from $890 to $445 accordingly the rate was reduced to 4 mills.

The following were referred to the Public Works committee for attention.

Crossing to be put in between Sections 17 and 8-24-2 on Kennedy coulie.

Fill and culvert in township 24 range 3.

Three fills with one culvert on road directly west of Acadia Valley Post Office.

Council then adjourned to meet the first Monday in Sept.

R. M. of BERTAWAN

(continued from page five)

said road for a period of two years. Car.

Mr. J. Finnigan interviewed the Council and asked for permission to have his fence extending on to the road allowance, in order to protect trees planted on his land bordering on said road allowance. Referred to Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Fyffe met the Council in regard to the practice of certain farmers cutting weeds on the road allowances and leaving them to ripen. It was decided to notify Weed Inspectors to see that weeds that have gone to seed are burned when cut.

Moved by Coun. Baker, that Council pay the bill due Alsask Hospital for treatment of C. Smaile. Car.

Moved by Coun. Hoover, that Council request the Provincial Government through their member, Mr. J. A. McColl, for the expenditure of the sum of approximately $100 for the purpose of constructing road between Sections 33 and 34, 28, 3 and north on said road in 20, 3.

At the Court of Revision held to hear Appeals against the Assessment only two Appellants appeared. Messrs. Findlay and Reid of Benton appealed against the Assessment on their land. After hearing their cases the Council dismissed the appeals.

Council adjourned on motion of Coun. Baker, to meet again last Saturday in August.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

LOST—On Monday, August 9th., a Red and White cow, branded C A and half circle on left side. Finder please notify A. T. Affleck, Seal, or J. McKenzie, The Livery, Oyen.

STRAYED—One bay filly, one year old, on Section 13-20-4, little white on one front leg and small star on forehead. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement and keep.

B. E. Hosford.

TRADE—Will trade four good Oxen for a span of good horses. Unless the horses weigh 1200 or over and are in good condition do not answer this adv.

John Hall, 10-26-3, w of 4th.

FOUND—North of Oyen, a gent's Coat. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at—

Scott & Co's.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the ratepayers of Cadner Rural Municipality No. 291, that on July 10th. the Council appointed M. B. Culver, Special Bailiff and Tax collector of delinquent taxes.

G. W. Mattson,
Sec.-Treas.

WELL DRILLING

Get John Oszust to drill your Well.—The man who gets water where others fail.

Agent for
Pumps, Windmills and Tubular, Well Supplies

JOHN OSZUST,
Merryland, Alberta.

Supporters of Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Hold Double Header

Chas. F. Brown Explains the Workings of Company

The Supporters of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company met in a double header last Saturday. The first meeting was held in the afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m. and the second meeting followed in the evening at 8 p.m.; both meetings were held in the Oyen Cafe.

Mr. Chas. F. Brown, Vice-president and Executive Agent for this organization, was present to explain the working of the company.

Correspondence relating to the twine situation was read and some discussion followed.

A car load of twine shipped by express to this point and Sibbald early in the week relieved many an anxious farmer, and the twine situation is now O. K.

Serious Fire at John Oszust's

Barn and Contents Completely Demolished

On his return from Calgary, where he had been engaging harvest help, Mr. John Oszust received word that his fine barn and all contents had been completely destroyed by fire.

There are several suspicious facts concerned with the fire and the R.N.W.M.P. are making a thorough investigation. It is possible that an arrest will be made at an early date, circumstances indicating that the fire is the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Oszust figures that his loss will be in the neighbourhood of $2,800. Not a cent of insurance was carried.

Mr. Oszust left town for Calgary a week ago last Monday and returned last Monday. The fire occurred last Friday night at about 11.30.

Your Banking
Business
Invited
We invite the banking accounts of business people, corporations and societies, also private and savings accounts.
All customers of The Bank of Toronto are assured every courtesy and attention, and the modern Banking Service which this progressive Bank, with ample resources, wide connections and extensive facilities, is well qualified to give.
Paid-up Capital.....$3,000,000
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